REGISTRED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8 815.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1877.

947

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Straits Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back, numbers varies according to time between As. 2 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 750 Tons, 150 H.P.,

Commander Woodhouse, on SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnaghurry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

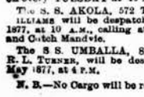
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P.,

Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 17th May 1877 at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

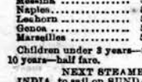
The S. S. AKOLA, 972 Tons, 136 H.P., Commander T. M. Illians will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Gokeh Mandvie.

The S S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without Food

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.

SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 13th June, and by the

S.S. TRINACRIA,

2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

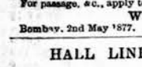
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 2nd May 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES ORGENOA.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2 654 Tons Register, 3 0 H.P. nominal Captain Brand will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,

Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,

Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa in connection with the Rubattino S S Company at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa and Railway journey thence to—

FARES.		
Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs.	675
Do. do. „ Naples	„	600
Do. Naples	„	470
Do. Genoa	„	490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,

or to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

Agents.

N.B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 8th May 1877.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 17TH MAY

THE fine S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 Tons Register, Chas A. Smithorpe, Commander, has excellent accommodation

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs.	450
Second Class	„	300

Apply to WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2591	400	J. H. Torbock	14th May.
(c) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.
KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1855	220	C. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S proceed direct, to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 14th May 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TEHERAN, (2,589 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain A. H. Jonsson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
BANGALORE	3 630	500	Capt G. N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P.M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. TO SAIL ABOUT 22ND MAY.

THE fine new Iron Steamer MANGROVE,

Captain George Pearse, 2,150 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, Cabins and Saloon on Deck. Stewardess on board.

FARE ..... Rs. 400

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents,

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE SPLENDID SCREW STEAMER COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND,

1,696 Tons, 500 H. P., CAPTAIN JOHN BAIN.

THIS popular Steamer was built expressly for the India Trade with Saloon and Cabins on deck, which are fitted with every comfort and convenience.

FARE TO LONDON ..... Rs. 500

Do. SUEZ ..... „ 350

The Steamer is now in Bombay harbour and lying near Mazagon Bunder.

For Stage and further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Bombay, 3rd May 1877. Agents.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Iron Twin Screw Steam Vessel

"HERCULES,"

Lying off Mazagon. Length 120 feet Breadth 20 feet, Depth of Hold 10 feet 6 inches. Net registered Tonnage 130 Tons, Engine power 35 H. P. nominal, built at Glasgow in 1870. Has a very strong hull, is fitted with two powerful Steam Winches, and is well found in Boats, Stores and Sails.

Can be viewed on application to Captain ALLEN on board by whom offers will be received, until 30th May.

27th April 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.

No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, chandeliers, looking glasses, pictures glass, crockery, and plated ware, &c., at No 10, Medows Street, Fort.

(the premises lately vacated by Messrs. S. Rose & Co.)

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th, and TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at one o'clock p. m., each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place (the property of a deceased gentleman), the same comprises, glasses, decanters, oil burners, large glass sconce jars, handsome dinner set, plated an besides, ice pails, chairs, mugs, spoons, knives and forks, silver and gold spectacles, eye glasses, snuff boxes, cruet frames, sets of blackwood dining tables, chairs, screens 4 light chandeliers, double and single hanging argand lamps, several pairs of globe lamps, sofa, conversation, cheapstra, and half-back couches, chiffoniers, pier and side tables, marble clerical and oblong tables, mirror slabs, writing and card tables, drawing room, easy, and folding chairs, a fireplate cornet, going 8 day clock by "D and W. Morice," Fenchurch Street, London, a black marble 8 day clock, patent inkstand, a four posts bedstead, camp cots, iron painted child's cradle, dressing and wash hand tables, toilet table and glass wardrobe, presses, chests of drawers, camphorwood chests leather trunks, liquor cases, mahogany medicine chests, sandalwood work and glove boxes, brass wrights, pergolascopes, pictures, made by the old painters, music pictures, carpets, vases and ornaments, Chinese lanterns, treasury chests, punch bowls walking sticks whips, a Chubb's writing box, dispense and sundry miscellaneous articles, &c. &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th May 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of a large collection of valuable stock in trade, also goods, best engravings in rich gilt frames, music boxes of best quality, meerschaum pipes, sewing machines, silk and coloured piece goods, &c., &c., at No.—Medows Street, Fort.

Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Company are instructed to dispose of by Public Auction on TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, and succeeding day if necessary at 1 P.M., at the establishment of Messrs. M. Pestanjee and Company, at No. Medows, Fort, the whole of the stock in trade, consisting of meerschaum pipes of best quality with amber mouth piece, meerschaum cigar holders, leather and wor ed purses, card boxes, work, glove and handkerchief boxes, music boxes of best quality, sewing machines on stand, hand sewing machines, Parian statues, life size statues, ornamental crystal glass, self-acting fountain, table dressing cases, cigar cases, singing sparrow in a box, best engravings in rich gilt frames, rich pier glasses, riding and hunting whips, billiard markers, badminton bats, sets of croquets, billiard balls, bows and arrows, rich gilted jewellery, cotton string of sleeve studs and collar buttons, Victoria chains, brooches and earrings, hair and tooth brushes, belts, eau de cologne, gilt mouldings, varieties of toys, consisting of guns, swords, cats, silk dressed whistling dolls, crying dolls, faces, drums, peram ulators, animals, spring dolls, dress and flower muslin, water silk, poplin, guernsey frocks, stockings, coloured alpaca, merino, flannel, chintz, muslin dress, towels, skirtings, white duck, drill, show cases, glass door cupboards, large size glass door presses, writing tables, paper box, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th May 1877.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Goolam Mohoredin Soolhaydar Street.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the premises at 4 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, by order of Morigazee, Orrah Currimbhoy Mohomedbhoy, and his wife, Mumroo, and on account and at the risk of the Morigazee, Mahomedinkhan Bin Mohomedally Khan and his son Mohomed Khan Bin Mahomedin Khan.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the dwelling house, situate on the east side of Goolam Mohedin Soolhaydar Street, in the subdistrict of Bholeshwar, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2881 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 59 (formerly and is no No. 54 containing by admeasurement 152 square yards and bounded on the east by the executors passage, on the west by the Goolam Mohamedin Sobhoydar Street, on the north by the house of Hossein Bin Vazeer Daroowall, and on the south by a passage and house of Orah Allibhoy, and is now in the occupation of the said Morigazee and his tenants.

Condition of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. TYEBJEE and SAYANEE.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th May 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

No. 8 A. of 1877.

NOTICE.

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, Bombay.

I hereby give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Municipal Corporation in the room of Surgeon-Major H. COOK, M. D., resigned, and also to elect a Chairman in place of Mr. COOPER, who resigned the Chairmanship on leaving for England

E. HINGLEY,

Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 8th May 1877.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWELVE AND ANNAS EIGHT (Rs. 12-8) upon each of 4145 per share, being at the rate of TEN per cent per annum, on the Capital stock of the Corporation, for the half year ended 31st December 1876, will be PAID at this Office to the Shareholders in India, on and after THURSDAY the 17th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS here will be CLOSED from this date to FRIDAY the 18th instant inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,

P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

Bombay, 10th May 1877.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard on MONDAY, the 28th instant, the following Timber received from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, South Canara. It will be put up for sale in lots containing from 4 to 5 logs of each description, or to suit purchasers.

40 Logs	Blackwood	71½ Bombay Candies.
21 do.	Poon Spars	40½ do.
21 do.	Ebony	14 do.
14 do.	Jack or Aini	47 do.

Terms of sale:—a deposit of 25 per Cent. to be paid immediately as the lots are struck down, and the remainder to be paid and the timber cleared away on or before the seventh day after the sale otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots re-sold for the benefit of the Sircar.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. CAREW,

Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 10th May 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS,

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she will give by the kind permission of J. H. GRANT, Esq., C.S., (Municipal Commissioner,)

A GRAND AL FRESCO CONCERT ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 12, When she will be kindly assisted by GENTLEMAN AMATEURS.

The Entertainment will consist of A GRAND CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.

Song, "In Happy Moments"..... Wallace.
Mr. ALFRED PLUMPTON.
Solo Pianoforte, Hibernian Echoes..... Ronville.
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.
Scotch Song, Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town..
Miss ELCIA MAY.
Solo Pianoforte L'Eclat Galop..... Ronville.
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.
Buffo Duet, When a Little Farm We keep..... Mazzinghi
Miss ELCIA MAY AND Mr. ALFRED PLUMPTON.

To be followed by,

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,

A SPELLING BEE.

(Open to Ladies and Gentlemen only),

The Winner will receive a Prize if (a Lady) Silver Trichinopoly Bracelet; (if a Gentleman) a Cup. After which there will be a competition for Natives with a Prize of a Silver Watch. Prizes may be seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

"THE INDIAN LILIES."

(AMATEUR GENTLEMEN)

Will then give their

"CHRISTY MINSTRELS" ENTERTAINMENT.

Overture, Bagatelle Baboon..... By the Lilies.
Song, Comic, Jutaun Brown..... Bones.
Song, Touch the Harp Gently..... Noonans.
Song, Comic, "Jemmia Ann"..... Banjo.
Song, When the Band begins to Play..... Tambo.
Song, and Dance, "Dainty Little Nan"..Bones.

FARCICAL SKETCH, "A GHOST IN A PAWN-SHOP."

The Entertainment to conclude with a

DOUBLE BALLOON ASCENT, AND GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

The Gardens will be Brilliantly Illuminated with Thousands of Lights and Chinese Lanterns.

A FULL BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE:

Refreshments will be provided by Messrs. Kerner and Minns. The Promenade will commence at 8 o'clock; the Concert at 9 precisely, and the whole entertainment will conclude at 11 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats, including Admission	Rs. 3
Unreserved do. do.	„ 2
Admission	„ 1

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co

N.B.—The Tramway Cars will run every three minutes to Byculla.

FOR SALE, the property of Government Riding CAMELS with their Equipments, at Rupees One Hundred and Ten each. Apply to

E. L'ESTRANGE, Lieut.-Col.,

Executive Commissariat Officer, P. D. A.

Commissariat Office, Poona, 9 May 1877.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL, £1,500,000. RESERVED FUNDS, £900,000.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE PROPRIETORS.

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders the General Statement of Affairs and Balance Sheet of the Corporation for the year 1876.

The Accounts show a net profit of £158,329 9s. 9d. (including £9,089 17s. 4d. brought forward from the last Account), after defraying current expenses, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts.

A Dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ended 30th June was paid in November last, and the Directors now propose to pay a like amount, which absorbs £150,000 of the net profits, and leaves £8,329 9s. 9d. to be carried to the credit of next year's Account.

The Dividend, which is equal to £1 5s. per Share, will be payable, free of Indian Tax, on the first of May next.

Mr. Coleman, Mr. Dallas, and Sir William J. W. Ayres, Bart., are the Directors, who retire by rotation. The Court, being eligible, offer themselves, and the Coy. will be pleased to receive and thank Tenders for re-election.

The Meeting will have to appoint two gentlemen as Auditors for the present year, and the Court cannot give this intimation without an expression of regret that the death of Mr. T. W. L. Mackean has deprived the Shareholders of the services of a gentleman who was in every way most highly qualified for the trust which he had held for the last ten years.

GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, Chairman.

Threadneedle Street, 12th April, 1877.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
To Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing interest	775 824	0	7
„ Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing Interest	5,687,881	1	6
„ Balances due to other Banks	65,247	19	1
„ Cash deposited not bearing Interest	3,261,114	15	3
„ Cash deposited bearing interest	7,824,919	13	9
Total due to the Public	18,322,963	15	2
To Capital paid up	£1,500,000	0	0
„ Reserved Surplus Fund £450,000	900,000	0	0
„ Insurance Fund 50,000			
„ Dividends remaining unpaid	2,633	15	0
„ Balance of Profit and Loss after defraying all current charges	83,329	9	9
Due to Shareholders	2,085,963	4	9
	£21,408,888	19	11

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
By Coin and Bullion	2,418,188	14	9
„ Balances due from other Banks	724,840	7	0
„ Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	38,467	7	4
	£3,181,496	6	4
„ Government Securities	2,027,266	7	6
„ Landed or other Property of the Corporation	261,977	3	10
„ Debts secured by Landed or other Property	87,965	7	4
„ Notes and Bills discounted, or other Debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad	14,850,051	14	11
	£20,408,886	19	11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount paid as interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1876	£75,000	0	0
„ Balance	83,329	9	9
	£158,329	9	9

By Balance undivided at 31st December 1875 £ 9,089 17 4

„ Amount of Net Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1876, after defraying current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts 149,239 12 5

£158,329 9 9

PATRICK CAMPBELL Chief Manager.
J. MACNAB, Chief Accountant.
GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, DUNCAN JAS. KAY, W. WALKINSHAW, } Directors.

Examined and found correct:—
J. R. ROBERTSON, Auditor.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 340 of 1876.

FRAMJEE BAZONJEE DUSTOOR of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Burney Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 14th day of November 1876, it was ordered that the DEFENDANT SHOULD PAY to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Six Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy-two for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and for her simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by writs of Attachments of mesne dated respectively the 9 day of January and 15th day of February 1877 issued in pursuance of the Order of the said Judge of SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, respectively dated the 2 th day of January and 15th day of February 1877, the shares under mentioned were attached towards satisfaction of the said decree viz.:—

The share No. 89 held by the Defendant in the Framjee Cowasjee Patell Press Company now in Liquidation and the shares Nos. 2022, 2095 and 3 05, held by the Defendant in the New Clubs Company, Limited, in the name of the said Hormusjee Pestonjee.

AND WHEREAS by a Perhibitory order dated the 9th day of March 1877 and issued in pursuance of the Order of the HONORABLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, dated the 6th day of March 1877 the following immovable property was also attached viz.:—All that piece or parcel of Gorai Freehold and salt bat y ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 120,210 situate at Mahim, and bounded on the south by the vacant land of Bawas Alibji Pachku si, on the north by the vacant ground of Bartoon Issac, on the west by the vacant ground of Janardhun Abajee, and on the east by a public drain, towards the said portion of the said Decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of June 1877 at one o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of property, issued on the 7th day of April 1877 in the above suit) will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Sheriff's office the shares above described or such portion thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

And it is further proclaimed and notified that on the same day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises at Mahim, the above mentioned immoveable property or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree

The Sheriff will sell the Defendant's right, title and interest only in the lands and premises aforesaid and the Defendant's said moveable property.

The Sale must be paid for at time of sale. Twenty five per cent deposit money to be paid for the immoveable property at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 10 May, 1877.

Messrs. ARDASIR & HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REVISION OF PRICES. MARCH 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarte.	Pints.		Per Dozen. Quarte.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37	0 ...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 26	0 ...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37	0 ...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22	8 ...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	29	0 ...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17	0 ...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29	0 ...	MARSALA	16	0 ...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29	0 ...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31	0 ...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 32	0	17 8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 27 0 15 0
				WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0 ...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	Rs. 46	0	24 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	Rs. 28 0 15 8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	46	0	24 8		

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 41	0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Rs. 23 8 ...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36	0	19 0	LAUBENHEIM	17 8 9 8
NIERSTEIN	26	0	14 0	GIESENHEIM	20 0 11 0
HOCHHEIM	25	0	13 8		

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs. 42	0	23 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34 18 8

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 33	0	18 0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ... 14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27	0	14 8	WINNINGEN	20 0 ...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs. 40	0	22 0	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0 ...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34	0	19 0		

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or	Rs. 10	0 ...		CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 21 0 11 8
PETIT MEDOC { Breakfast Wine	12	8 7 4		CHATEAU LAROSE { Supreme after	26 0 14 8
MEDOC, Superior	15	8 9 0		CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines	31 0 16 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 31	8 ...		BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 19 0 ...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23	8 ...			

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 29	0	15 8	BEAUNE	Rs. 19 0 10 8
POMMARD	24	0	13 0	CHABLIS	18 0 ...
MACON	23	0	12 0		

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38	0	21 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38 0 21 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 10TH MAY 1877.

No fresh political intelligence has come in to-day up to the time of writing. The heavy fall which took place in French Rentes on Tuesday is explained by the telegram published in this morning's papers announcing an increase in the German Army in Alsace and Lorraine, but a more hopeful feeling had apparently set in yesterday, French Rentes having recovered from 101¼ to 102⅛ and Consols from 93⅛ to 93⅝.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened quiet and closed with supplies freely offered, the estimated sales being 8,000 bales of which 1,500 were Surats. Prices as quoted by Reuter were unaltered with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. in Mid. Uplands, but as we have previously pointed out, official quotations do not fully mark the prevailing depression. Piece Goods in Manchester are quiet and so far as we can learn unaltered in value.

Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 10⅞ cents, but August shipment has recovered from 11⅛ to 11 5-16 cents. per lb. The Receipts of Cotton at the U.S. Ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1877.	1876.	1877.
	This week	Last week.	
Wednesday's Receipts.	2,000	3,300	4,500	3,000
Five days' " ...	13,000	10,300	18,300	13,000
Total since 1st Sept...3,838,000	...	3,953,000	3,340,000

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday, Coffee was firm at the previous day's quotations; Cocoanut Oil unaltered. Bombay Linseed was 6d. and Calcutta 3d. per quarter lower, while Rapeseed was unchanged.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday the usual amount of £265,000 was offered, £243,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and £22,000 to Bombay, all by telegraphic transfer at an average of 1s. 9. 12 d., tenders at 1s. 9½d. receiving 21 per cent. of the amounts applied for on both places. Bar Silver is still quoted at 54½ per oz.

These rates are somewhat higher than the level of Exchange here yesterday would apparently have warranted, but the explanation is to be found in the extreme tightness of money in Calcutta. The Bank of Bengal there advanced their rates of discount to-day one per cent. all round, and from what we hear through private channels the state of the Money Market is quite as bad as was experienced here during the pressure of a month ago. Drawing rates for 60 days' sight bills on Bombay have declined to 2½ per cent discount, and Sterling Exchange is about one per cent above our level; but the reaction will probably be as rapid as it was with us, and in the meantime, except in Exchange, our market has not been materially affected, money showing signs of daily increasing ease.

STERLING EXCHANGE, owing to the rate obtained for Council drafts opened this morning with a very unsettled feeling, the disposition being apparently towards higher rates. In the middle of the day a slightly easier tendency supervened, but this gave place again to greater firmness at the close and we now quote Bank Bills 1/16d. to 1d., private bills partially 1/16d. higher. The upward movement is entirely due to the influence of Calcutta, and so long as things there retain their present position we can scarcely look for any decline, but the reaction when it does come will probably be sharp, as every day reduces the extent of export business doing and with it the amount of private bills making.

Bank Bills, on demand .... 1s. 9 to 1-16d. per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight... 1s. 9 3-8d. to 7-16 "
Credits 3 " " 1s. 9 3-8d. to 7-16 "
Documents 3 " " 1s. 9 7-16d. "

On Calutta there is an active enquiry for demand bills and the rate has advanced to ¼ to 9/16 per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight the quotation must be reduced to 1⅛ per cent. discount at which business has been done.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull in the extreme. In Calcutta, it is reported almost unsaleable owing to the tightness of money, and although nominally unchanged in value it is little better here. Quotations as near as we can give them are :—Fours Rs. 96¼; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 96⅛; Fives-and-a half Rs. 101.

In the SHARE MARKET to-day there has not been much doing, but prices generally are well supported. Bank of Bombays are 1 per cent. higher, National Bank Rs. 1 lower. Colaba Land shares have recovered yesterday's decline of Rs. 5. In Press Companies we note a decline Rs. 5. in Mofussils and Rs. 10 in Berars. Spinning and Weaving shares are steady. Colabas have advanced Rs. 10, Manockjee Petit and Morarjee Gocaldass Rs. 5 per share,

COTTON to-day has again shown great dulness, buyers as before restricting their operations to immediate requirements. In some instances a decline of Re. 1 per candy has been accepted, but generally rates are unchanged, especially for the higher grades, which are scarce. The Receipts yesterday were 10,126 bales making 41,220 bales for the six days. We quote :—

Good Ownra.	Ready.....	Rs. 176 per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do.	"	172 " "
G. F. do.	"	168 " "
Good Dhollera	"	180 " "
F. G. F. do.	"	173 " "
G. F. do.	"	168 " "

WHEAT continues in strong demand at a further advance of as. 8 per candy. White Pessy being now quoted at Rs. 39 and Red at Rs. 35½ per candy.

LINSEED is firm and for ready parcels Rs. 68½ per cwt. has been paid.

FREIGHTS are dull but unchanged. By steamer for Liverpool £1-17-6 is the current quotation, but even at that few engagements are reported. By Iron sailing ships for Liverpool we quote £2 1-3 per ton.

PIECE GOODS show no improvement. The demand is limited and even offers on the part of sellers to accept lower prices do not bring forward buyers.

COALS are quiet but steady. A small lot of Davison's West Hartley to arrive by steamer has been sold at Rs. 20 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	115 xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	690
ational Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	165
ank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	940
Fores Land and Plor Co. Limited.....	17,600	150	all	..	1605
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	5751
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218-3/8	p. c.	2721
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	19 9/16	do.	20
Ditto	..	£20	6 5/8	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 1/32	do.	222
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	100	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19 5/16	do.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20 p. s.	1,805
Bombay Gas Company..	£9,400	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	255
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	7
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	p. ct	480
Viegas Patent Slip Co..	3,000	250	all	6 p.	35

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP NEWYORK, 1003 tons, Captain G. Boyd, will sail today for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP CIRCASSIAN, Captain Potinger, 1,495 tons, sailed from Liverpool, September 14th 1876, and has not since been heard of and it is feared has been burned at sea. Her cargo consisted of coals.

THE MUTLAH, from Liverpool to Bombay, with a cargo of coals, struck on Black-water Bank on the 16 h ult., and was abandoned by the crew, four of whom were drowned. The vessel has since become a total wreck.

THE S. S. PELRWAN 51 tons, Captain J. G. Grammon, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and sixty five deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

THE S. S. KNIGHT TEMPLAR, from Cardiff to Bombay previously reported as ashore on Galita Island, has been got off and taken in to Malta. Her damages are very great, and after the discharge of her cargo (coals) she will be put on the Hydraulic Lift for examination.

THE S. S. GLAMORGAN, 1,511 tons, Captain A. Buck which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Cardiff (April 11th), via the Suez Canal brought the following cargo :—20,810 bars iron, 840 bundles iron, 1,965 plates spelter, 800 packages merchandise 100 tons iron, and 1,011 tons coals.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with argeneral cargo, and the following passengers :—Major Pulan, Major Woodhouse, Colonel Law, one second class, and two hundred and nineteen deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co.'s S. S. TEBE, 1,137 tons, Captain A. Sopranidi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (April 5th), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. Craufield and child, Mrs. Pestonjee and children, and ten adults and eight children, deck passengers.

THE FINE S. S. CITY OF VENICE, from Calcutta for London, went ashore on North Rock near Cloughey on the 17th April, crew and passengers saved. Her for compartment was full of water, and in order to steady the ship, water was admitted into the after compartment. She has been partly dismantled and her cargo is being got out, when steam pumps will be used.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers ;—H. E. Sir Richard Temple, Bart. K. C. S. I., Mr. Buckland, Capt Feith, Capt. Rivett Carnac, Dr. Waters, Col. Merriman R. E, Col. and Mrs. Nicholett, Major-General Marston and three servants, Mr, McPherson and servant, Asst. Apoth. J. Gillespie and servant, Mr. Turner and servant, and forty-four deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. S. SURAT, 3,141 tons, Captain J. C. Burne, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Southampton (April 12th,) via the Suez canal, brought the English Mails and the following cargo :—1,290 packages piece goods, 121 bales twist, 129 packages brandy, 34 packages cyder, 38 packages beer, 2,255 cases candles, 1,136 casks and 20 cases copper, 25 cases brass, 72 cases glass, 14 cases cochineal 1,192 bars and 1,215 bundles iron, 74 packages papers, 108 packages provisions, 143 packages oilmanstores 24 packages glassware, 10 cases soap, 2,312 packages steel iron, 44 packages window-glass, 150 Kegs lead, 6 cases boats, 240 bundles iron-hoops, 163 packages oil, 71 packages paint and color, 2 cases saffron, 380 boxes silver, 9 boxes specie, and many other packages merchendise.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Vingorla, May 6.
10	Tebe (s).....	Sc uranich ...	Trieste, Apr 15.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, May 8.
	Hutton(s).....	Hodges	Tyne.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
10	County of Forfar ...	Stewart	Calcutta
	Pearl(s).....	McGregor ..	Coast and Cutch.
	Arbe	Lyeman.....	False Point.
	Puttialla (s).....	Henderson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Ettore (s).....	Lazzarich	Trieste.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Gammon	Coast and Carwar.

The ship Newark, Boyd, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Surat, to Southampton.
Steamer Rhiva, to Aden and Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

gueppan s—1 case hardware, Tyebally Sooltanally.
Barbery s—2 casks hardware, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sestos s—162 cases oilmanstore, R. L. Southern and Co: 1 butt sherry, Eduljee Manockjee Setna; 1 case soap, Fajee Dada Succoor Momed; 1 case matches, Bell, Brandenburg and Co. Thibet s—110 cases brandy, P. Nowrojee; 16 cases claret and 12 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co; 50 cases tinned plates, Volkart Brothers; 2 cases buttons, Cadurbhoy Mohomedbhoy. Teheran s—1 case note papers, Merwanjee and Co.
Surat s—157 boxes bar silver value of Rs 2,80,000, The French Bank
Deccan s—10 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Barbery s—2 casks whiskey, Thomson and Taylor.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—174 cases liquors, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rajpoot—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers: 200 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 213 bales cotton, Anderson and Co; 210 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
Victoria Cross—26 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Prince Frederick—9 bales hides and 1 bale skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 85 cwts myrabollams and 65 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee.
Thomasina Macfellan—400 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Dawjee.
Thibet s—2,400 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 3,997½ cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
European s—1,600 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co: 140 cwts coir yarn, Khetow Thurumsee; 50 bales hemp, Dayal Jairaz; 3 bales wool-n rugs 15 bales silk waste and 1 bale twine, H Pestonjee; 45 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass.
Pembroke s—523 cwt. wheat, Kinloch and Co: 400 cwts wheat, Hurridass Gangjee; 20 bales cotton, and 15 bales aloe fibre, A Blaschek and Co; 62 bales wool, Vulubdass Nurse: 115 bales wool Nurse Khuttow.
Mangrove s—101 bales hemp, Jumnadass, Dyal: 51 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund: 49 bales cotton. Veerchund Currumchund; 86 bales cotton, Tricumjee Mooljee and Co: 40 bales wool, Jettanund Challaram.
Branksome Hall s—3,2?2½ cwts linseed and 1,080 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co: 284 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co: 9,600 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co; 166 cwts B horns, Rajubally Allirazs; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 130 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 145 cwts coir yarn, Madhow Ghella; 330 bales cotton, Rali, Brothers; 305 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lumley Castle s—46 cwts. shell lac, Remington and Co; 15 bales hides, Khanmomed Nensee; 3101½ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 10 cases benjamin, and 80 pieces E teeth, Dwarkadass Cursondass.
Surat s—13 bales hides, Abdoolreman Ahmed.

FOR HAVRE.

Carrie Clark s—100 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Jaith; 293 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
William Douglas—425 cwts rapeseed, Tyebjee and Co; 225 bales cotton, W Nicol.
General Domville—179 cwts linseed, Geo, Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s—423½ cwts gingellyseed, Relli Brothers; 20 bundles skins, H Clason and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s—300 bales cotton, G Tufferah—ied and Co.
Mendi s—200 bales cotton, Relli Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

Thibet s—26 bales sides, Valkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sir John Lawrence s—100 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—10 cases sharkfins, Abdoola Moosa; 69 cwts sandalwood, Ruttonjee Manockjee and Co; 419 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy: 21 bales twist, P F Tabrow: 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 25 bales twist, The A S and W Co; 10 bales twist, Hamed Oomer; 40 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 10 bales twist, 3 cases sharkfins and 2 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Dawjee: 21 bales twist, Damodor Lilladhur: 12 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 38 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—140 chests opium. Nurvee Kessowjee and Co; 22 chests opium, Gungabuox Chejhoram 2?5 chests opium, Mohunail Moll o.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 9.

Gordon, Capt, Bombay 68th L Infantry, on duty, from England.
Richards, Lieut, Madras 4th Regt, on duty, from England.
Atkinson, Lieut, Bengal 1st B 14th Regt, on duty, from England.
Smyth, Capt, Bombay 2nd B 17th Regt, on duty, from England.
Cassan, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, from Aden.
Maberly, Capt, Bengal R Brigade, on duty from England.
Stevens, Lieut Col, Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from Mhow.

MAY 10.

Wooldridge, Major, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 9.

Montgomery, Major Genl, Bombay Infantry, on leave, to England.
Wetherall, Lieut and Adjt, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, to Mahrattan.
Worgan, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poona.
Tyrrot Capt, Bengal 63rd Regt, on leave, to England.
Ray, Dy, Surgn Genl, Bengal M D, on leave, to England.
Ward, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Yates, Capt, Bombay 29th Regt N I, on leave.
Stuart, Capt, Bengal S and Miners, on furlough, to England.
Spooner, Vet Surgn. Bombay R A, on duty, to Ahmednugar.
Merriman, Bt Col, Bombay R E on duty, to Kurrachee.
Smyth, Capt, Bombay 1-17th Regt, to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 9th May.

The C in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
12th N I—Surgn H W B Boyd to officiate in Medl charge.
19th N I—Surgn E Bowmen to officiate in Medl charge.
22nd N I—Maj W Jacob, Offg 2nd in Comd, to be Wing Comdr vice Maj J G Watts, appointed a Bgde Maj on the Establishment Maj Jacob will continue to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Maj Wooldridge as Wing Comdr.
24th N I—Capt W J Morse to retain the Qr-Mr-ship on promotion to Capt.
28th N I—Surgn J Parker, Offg in Medl charge 13th N I, to officiate in medical charge, travelling expeditiously by rail and dak at the public expense.
Col W Barry, C B, R A, is appointed to the Command of Ahmednagar.
The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—
11th N I—Maj R R Woodhouse, for six months from date of departure, in India, on private affairs.
Indian Medl Dept—Surgn-Maj A M Blomfield from 24th Jan to 31st March, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, 10th May 1877.)
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj G L C Merewether, R E, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.
Depy Surgn-Genl H C Thorp, M D, Bengal Medl Estabt, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.
Lieut E A Johnson, R A, third class Commissary of Ordnance, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for one month, on private affairs.
Capt Carter, Bombay S C, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.
Depy Surgn Genl G H Ray, M D, Bengal Medl Estabt, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.
Maj H C E Ward, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.
The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—
Surgn M Hefferman, six months; Maj M J J Mignon, S C, six months; Capt C Wilcox, Bombay S C, three months; Maj Ordnance Dept, three months; Condr A McDonald, Ordnance Dept, three months; Condr E T Fox, Sappers and Miners, six months; and Lieut-Col S J Thorp, S C, six months.
The undermentioned officer has been allowed to retire from the Service :—Maj C H Harrison, S C.
The services of Surgn J P Greany, M D, Bombay Medl Estabt, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.
The undermentioned Medical Officers having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgns Maj :—Surgn H Cook, M D, Surgn I B Lyon, and Surgn A Barry, M D.
The following promotion in the Barrack Dept is made:—Serjt J Redding to be Actg Sub-Condr.
H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature :—Mr A K Oliver to be Asst Registrar at the Appealate Side of the High Court, vice Mr G A Summers retired. Mr F H Brito to be Depy Registrar on the Temporary Estabt of the High Court on and from the 1st inst, vice Mr Oliver. Mr J W Flanagan to be a Commissioner for taking Affida's substantive pro tem, vice Mr Brito, until further orders.
Lieut-Col J Gordon, Cant Mag Belgaum, is invested with Civil Jurisdiction in the Belgaum.
Mr John Nugent is re-appointed Secy to Govt in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Depts, and Secy to the Council of H E the Govr of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.
Mr C A Morphew, Dist Forest Officer, Kolaba and Dapoli, was allowed sick leave of absence, from 27th Feb to 29th April, inclusive.
In consequence of the re-appointment of Mr Cooverjee as a Depy Collr of the 2nd grade, the following Officers will revert to their former grades and appointments :—
Mr F Remfry (Nasarvan) to the 3rd grade, but will be substantive pro tem 2nd grade, vice Mr Hughes; Mr A H Plunkett to the 3rd grade; Mr J Hearn to the 4th grade, but will be substantive pro tem 3rd grade, vice Mr Framjee Nasarwanji: Mr Balmaine Lakshman to the fourth grade; Mr F L Goldsmid to the fifth grade, but will be substantive pro tem fourth grade, vice Mr Stern; Mr Narayen Ganesh Sathe to the fifth grade; and Mr Bapu Purshotam will be substantive pro tem fifth grade Depy Collr, vice Mr Goldsmid.
Mr J Hearn is appointed Huzur Depy Collr at Kaladgi, but will continue to act as Huzur Depy Collr at Tanna during the absence of Mr Cooverji Cowasjee, or until further orders.
Surgn J P Greany, M D, to act as Civil Surgn, Kaladgi, during the absence of Surgn F C Barker, or until further orders.
H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W H Hayden, R E, to act as Ex Engr in charge Bombay Defences.
Mr J Tate, C E, Ex Engr third grade, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eighteen months, with thirty days' subsidiary leave, from or after the 15th April,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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TO meet the wishes of a large body of constituents, P. VUCCINO & Co. will OPEN, on the 1st May, a SUBSCRIPTION LIST, Subscribers to which will secure ONE DOZEN PHOTOGRAPHS at the following reduced rates, payable in advance :—

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April 26, 1877.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LEITH—May 10th, at Land's End, Malabar Hill, Evelyn Mary, the beloved wife of Edward Tyrrell Leith, Barrister-at-Law.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1877.

WE have heard, with some surprise, impatience expressed at the slow progress of the Russian army on the Danube, and we have even seen the opinion confidently expressed that already the Russian plan of campaign in Europe has broken down. People who talk in this way show a curious forgetfulness of history, and an ignorance which is quite startling of the time required for the concentration of a force of several hundred thousand men on a front of attack some points of which are nearly 500 miles distant from the Russian frontier. To take a recent and familiar instance of the difficulties of concentration, we may remind our readers that, although war between France and Germany was declared on July 14, 1870, it was the end of that month before the hostile armies stood face to face with one another, ready for action, on the Frontier, and the first serious engagement—that at Weissembourg, where the Crown Prince defeated General Douay's division—was not fought till the 4th of August, just three weeks after war had been declared. Yet France and Germany had all the facilities which numerous lines of railway and excellent roads afford for despatching troops rapidly to the front. Russia, on the other hand, is dependent on a single line of narrow gauge railway and some wretched roads for the concentration of a force which is variously estimated to number from 250,000 to 500,000 men, and which we may safely reckon as at all events not inferior in strength to the host with which King William of Prussia invaded France in 1870. According to calculations carefully worked out by Major Russell, a period of about three weeks after the declaration of war must elapse before the Russians, whom he supposes to be only 250,000 strong, could, under the most favourable circumstances, be ready to attempt a passage of the Danube at Rustchuk, (Giurgevo) or Silistria. This period might have been abridged if the Russian troops had crossed the Pruth in considerable numbers before the declaration of war; but the papers received by last mail show that so lately as three weeks ago no real movement in advance had been made, though no doubt arrangements had been concluded in Jassy and elsewhere for the accommodation and supply of the army on its march through Roumania. Galatz, which is the nearest point on the river to Jassy and Kischenau, would naturally be occupied very speedily, and the Turkish gunboats, which form the eyes of the defence, soon gave the alarm that the Russians were massing their forces there; but it seems extremely improbable that the Russian plan can have provided for an isolated attempt to cross the river at Galatz and Brahilov into the Dobrudscha before the important positions higher up the river had been strongly occupied; and the latest telegrams inform us that the Russian troops are still moving towards, that is to say they have not yet reached, Giurgevo. Obviously, the Russians would lose all the advantage of their overpowering numbers—for all the correspondents agree that they are two or three to one of the Turks—if they did not distract the attention of the defence from their real point of attack by threatening to force a passage at various points; and they cannot do this effectually till their whole army is concentrated along the river line from Kalafat (Widdin) to Galatz. We must, therefore, control our ignorant impatience, and wait perhaps a week or two yet for information of the commencement of hostilities on a great scale. The Russians know very well that the passage of so broad a river as the Danube, always a difficult operation, has been rendered much more difficult by the recent strengthening of the fortifications at Silistria, Rustchuk, and Widdin, as well as by the growth of the Turkish navy and the reorganisation of the army; and Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, in his book on Russia, accounts for the unwillingness of his friends to go to war by their consciousness of the very formidable nature of the task they would have to accomplish in trying to invade Bulgaria. The Turkish army has hitherto done little enough; indeed, some amazement may well be felt at its apathy in neglecting to get a foothold on Roumanian soil before the Russians came up. The Turks cannot have flattered themselves with the vain hope that they would keep Roumania faithful to its allegiance to the Sultan and induce Prince Charles to refuse a passage through his territory to the Russian troops by not attacking Kalafat or Giurgevo till the time had gone by for doing so with success; and we are inclined to attribute their inaction to the old faults of insufficiency of numbers and bad leadership. Now, when it is probably too late, they are bombarding Kalafat, as a preliminary, we suppose, to an attack on that place. But the Turkish navy has already greatly distinguished itself by its activity; and there can be no doubt that the perplexities of the Russians must be increased in a very serious degree by the lively and mischievous audacity of Hobart Pasha's gunboats. It is clear, however, that these vessels of war can only hope to keep the command of the river and to assail the Russian positions with impunity where the Danube is very broad and there are no batteries established except on one side of the river. Let the Russians once secure a crossing and establish batteries on both sides of the river at or above Silistria, where the distance between the two banks does not exceed from a quarter to half a mile, and any gunboat which tried to break the communications of the invading army would be destroyed between the two fires. It is now, therefore, that the navy can do the *maximum* of harm in delaying the operations of the invader; its part on the Danube will have been played out as soon as the river has been crossed. Hence, though the work of getting the Russian army into Bulgaria may be protracted, any delay that may now occur must not be accepted as a sign of the failure of the general plan of campaign. In Asia, where the frontier separating the two Empires is only an artificial line, the military superiority of the Russians has been apparent from the commencement of the war, and probably the only obstacle to the immediate advance on Erzeroum of the Russian army, after leaving a sufficient force to blockade Kars, is the badness of the roads, for, so far as one can judge from the telegrams, the Turkish army intended for the defence of Armenia has taken itself out of the invaders' way.

If it be the case that the English Funds rose in consequence of the statement made by Mr. Cross that England will keep out of the war till Constantinople is in danger, this is only one proof the more that the Stock Exchange is an excellent "foolometer." Constantinople must be endangered as soon as the Russians occupy either Bulgaria or Armenia. At present, Russia is squeezing her enemy to death between two gigantic arms, which stretching out from the Caucasus and the Pruth are enclosing the whole Turkish Empire in a tight embrace; and only the intervention of England can force them to relax their grip. We need no longer discuss the question whether England ought to interfere. That is disposed of by the admission of both political parties at home that English interests—Mr. Cross goes further, and says "the interests of humanity," but all nations regard the interests of humanity as identical with their own—forbid the conversion of the Imperial city of Eastern Europe into a Russian seaport and arsenal. But this being so, war between England and Russia cannot be long postponed. The diplomatic relations between the two countries are already strained to the point of breaking, for matters have gone very far indeed when Russia declines to answer a despatch in which Lord Derby accuses her of breaking the European concert and repudiating the pledges the Emperor of Russia had offered to the English Government. Following on this despatch, the speech of Mr. Cross is equivalent to a declaration of war—of war dependent indeed on the progress of the campaign, but inevitable after an interval of but brief duration, unless the Turkish arms are victorious in the present struggle. Nor have we the slightest doubt that the English Government has made considerable preparations for going to war with Russia. It is within our own knowledge that the statement which the *Times* made the other day about a large number of regiments in the United Kingdom having been warned for foreign service is substantially correct, though Mr. Hardy may be technically justified in saying that the formal order placing them on the roster has not yet been issued; and it is everybody's secret that similar preparations have been made in this country, and that the plan of operations approved of by the Home Government is to assail Russia at all her vulnerable points, in Persia, in Central Asia, and on the Amoor, as well as in the Black and the Baltic Seas and on the mainland of European Turkey. Where our Government seems to be at fault is in supposing that England can complete these preparations at her leisure, and also in imagining that the mere threat of British interference will compel Russia to make a pause, and that it is unnecessary to anticipate a war in which England may encounter serious reverses. Yet modern war affords no time for hesitation and yields no mercy to nations which are taken unawares. Suppose that Russia has occupied Bulgaria from the Danube to the Balkans and is preparing to advance on Constantinople, and that England, thinking she must now at last interfere, cries "Halt!" Will Russia listen to her? It is too plain, the evidence to that effect accumulating from day to day, that Germany and France will have enough work on their hands for many a year to come in looking after one another; and there is reason to fear that Austria has accepted the bribe of Bosnia and Herzegovina and will not put any obstacle in the way of the progress of Russia. What, then, can England do by herself? Let us say that she determines at once to send her Mediterranean squadron through the Dardanelles with instructions to anchor off Constantinople, and that at the same time she despatches 40,000 or 50,000 troops to help the beaten Turkish army. It would be a month before the British contingent could be put in the field; and an energetic Russian general could, after beating the Turks at Shumla, cross the Balkans and seize Constantinople—for the city is still quite defenceless on the land side—long before our troops arrived on the scene of action. Perhaps our ministers think that the Emperor Alexander would be frightened by the mere menace of English intervention, as Napolean III. was by that of German intervention after Solferino, and would hasten to conclude peace with the Sultan. But the German threat carried weight because Prussia could mobilize her army on the French frontier and give the signal for an invasion of France while the Emperor was absent in Italy with the best part of his army. Russia, however, presents no defenceless frontier in Europe. The English fleet could, indeed, destroy her commerce and blockade her ports in the Baltic and the Euxine; but, without underrating the damage that might thus be inflicted on the enemy, we cannot but remember how small a share the action of the British navy had in bringing to a happy conclusion the war of 1854-56. To keep the Russians from advancing on Constantinople it would therefore be necessary for our troops to drive them back, as Wellington drove the French out of Portugal, and this would be no easy matter even if they arrived in time to save the city from being taken in the first rush of the victorious army pursuing the beaten Turks from Shumla or Adrianople.

Russia may be assailed with much greater chance of success in Asia. Expeditions might be landed in Syria and Mesopotamia, and, aided by the people of the country—who, as a rule, detest the Turk, but who, having their choice of foreign masters, would prefer English to Russian occupation—might secure the line of communication across Turkey in Asia from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, and undertake operations for expelling the Russians from Armenia. So, again, in the Khanates of Central Asia, nothing would be easier for England than to stir up, at the cost of the expenditure of a little gold and a good supply of arms, a popular insurrection which would destroy in a month or two the Empire of Turkestan which it has taken Russia half a century to build up. But for tactics of this kind we require to have at the head of affairs men capable of comprehending the times in which they live, and the necessity of action on a grand scale to maintain not the prestige alone but the integrity of the British Empire. We want statesmen now who will not hesitate to act on Danton's famous maxim :—"*Il faut de l'audace, et encore de l'audace, et toujours de l' audace.* Instead of such men, we have miserable temporizers whose highest notion of statesmanship is to do nothing in the hope that other nations will be weak enough to follow so base an example. Let any one read, for instance, the article in the *Times* by this mail on Lord Lytton's Frontier Policy, an article in which the writer, who is a specimen above the average of the sort of people who make public opinion in England, shows himself helplessly incapable of grasping the idea that Persia and Afghanistan are weapons which, unless India seizes them and uses them for her own purpose, will soon be turned against her by Russia, and that at the present moment Russia has by her intrigues successfully built up in these intervening States a wall of separation which the English must break down before they can reach her dominions in Central Asia. English statesmen seem to be bitten with the imbecility of the writer in the *Times*; for they absolutely forbid the Indian Viceroy to occupy the Afghan vantage ground from which Russia might be attacked in the Khanats, and any Persian expedition they may sanction will be of a petty and contemptible character, as if Russia and not Persia were not really the enemy to be encountered by any troops that may be sent to Bagdad. We shall probably be laughed at for saying that the political outlook appears to us to be very gloomy; but the men who now rule England have allowed themselves to be jockeyed by Russia and disregarded by Turkey, and, seeing that they still delay adopting any warlike measures while Russia is striving with all her might to accomplish carefully matured designs the aim of which is the overthrow of the British Empire, we cannot have much confidence in their ability to carry England successfully through the warthat is now impending.

DEPARTURE OF SIR RICHARD TEMPLE FOR KURRACHEE.

His Excellency Sir Richard Temple left Bombay yesterday afternoon for Kurrachee by the British India Steam Nav

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

News from Khelat states that the Bolan telegraph is completed to within thirty miles of Quettah. An office is opened at the head of the Pass.

Pending Mr. Shaw's return to India, Colonel Jenkins, Assistant Commissioner, who accompanied Colonel Pelly to Peshawur, will act as Joint Comissioner at Leh.

There is no news of importance from Cabul to date.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN THE SULTAN.

LONDON, MAY 10TH.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, on board the Ironclad Sultan, has gone to Crete, and will afterwards proceed off the Suez Canal in her.

THE OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 9

A heavy cannonade is going on at the different points of the Danube and it is expected that the Russians will shortly attempt to force the passage of the river.

THE RUSSIANS IN ARMENIA.

Advices from the seat of war in Asia Minor state that the Russians are reconnoitering in Armenia but that no further fighting has taken place.

DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIAN TERRITO Y.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 9.

An insurrection against the Russian rule has broken out in the Province of Terek and re-inforcements of Russian troops are being despatched thither to quell the rising.

THE MAILS.

LONDON. MAY 9.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, MAY 9, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered.

Surats, do do do	
The London Cotton Market has been dull.	
Fair Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅜
5 per cent French Rente, 1872	102¼
Bar Silver	54½
Arrivals.—Caradoc, N-llie Martin	
Departure.—Trinacria.	

LINE REPORT.—MAY 10.

Cable right to Fao Turkish line right to Pers. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—10TH MAY.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P. M.—Weather fair, wind N., ther. 91 bar. 29-78

CANWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W., ther. 85, bar. 30·6.

MANGALORE, 4-35 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind N S.W.N W.

TUTIC RIN, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind E., ther. 88 bar. 29-88.

VINGORLA, 5-5 P. M.—Weather clear, wind W. strong, ther. 93.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

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We have received information to the effect that the Arabs to whom a *Jehad* was preached a short time ago at Jeddah and Mecca have declined to respond with active service. In fact, the outcry against Christians has been received with the greatest coldness by the tribes in many parts of Arabia.

We understand that Mr. T. B. Kirkham will probably be elected a member of the Bombay Town Council at the Corporation meeting to-day, in the room of Dr. Cook. Mr. Lynch will not contest the vacant seat. Mr Kirkham's ability and long experience of municipal affairs will make him an excellent member of Council.

CAPTAIN BURNABY intends to publish a supplementary volume to his "Ride to Khiva," it is said, describing his journey in Asia Minor.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES will contribute an article to the May number of the *Contemporary Review* on the Condition and Prospects of the Church of England. The number will also contain papers by M. Paul Janet, of the French Institute, on French Thought as influenced by Spinoza; by the Rev. H. R. Haweis, on Wagner; by Prof. Lightfoot, on Titian; by Major Osborn, on Turkish Law; by Dr. Littledale, on Patriotism and Christianity.

THE following order was published yesterday:—"Chaplains holding permanent charges shall, when proceeding on furlough to Europe, retain a lien on the appointments they may hold on the date of departure, unless during their absence they be appointed to other charges. Rule 8 of Section 37 of the Civil Leave Code will apply to Chaplains returning from leave and awaiting orders as to the stations they are to join."

WHAT nonsense *Vanity Fair* does publish, to be sure! Here is an extract from one of its political articles:—The truth can be concealed no longer. We are on the verge of a religious war with the Musulmans of India as well as the whole Musulman world apart from them, and for this the British nation has to thank Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby, and itself." The pity is that there are people who will believe this audacious and ignorant announcement.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* sends the following important telegram about the intrigues between Russia and Persia:—"From St. Petersburg it is telegraphed that Prince Gortschakoff has had a conference lasting several hours with the Persian Ambassador with regard to the co-operation of the Persians. The Shah is said to be willing to put in motion an army of 50,000 men, who should unite themselves with the Russian army in Anatolia commanded by General Melikoff. The Russian State officers, arms, and ammunition have been placed at the disposal of Persia."

THE weather at Allahabad this summer, says the *Pioneer*, has been so incomprehensibly mild, that, if only for the sake of unhappy people shivering in rain and fog at Simla and Naini Tal, we ought to assure them that there really is a pleasant climate to be found in India, in this merry month of May, if one knows where to seek it. Frequent storms have kept the plains cool up to the date at which we write. There have been no hot winds, and yesterday, at midday, a cloudy sky and a fresh breeze made walking about out of doors absolutely enjoyable. This, of course, was an extraordinary condition of things even for this year, and such an 8th of May deserves to be remembered

Indian Daily News—"We understand that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the laudable object of reducing the very heavy expense of regimental messes, has issued a circular to officers commanding regiments, prohibiting the continuance of the present system of inter-regimental dinners, such as are generally given by one regiment to another on passing through a station, or on one regiment relieving another. His Excellency's action will, we are sure, meet with the approval of the greater number of officers under his command. Military hospitality is proverbial, and it will not suffer one iota in the estimation of any honourable man by the working of the new order. Individual hospitality can still be exercised, and the honorary membership of the mess can be extended from one regiment to another.

THE *Athenæum*:—"A work of much philological importance will, we hear from Bombay, be shortly issued in English, the Sanskrit edition being just out, though not having yet reached this country. This work treats of the ancient history, mythology, and antiquities of Western India. It is, original and translation, from the pen of Dr. Da Cunha, whose recent work on the old Portuguese Rock-Forts near Bombay we reviewed so favourably of late. The Sanskrit edition, just out, gives us the original text of the *Sahyadri Khanda*, collated from fourteen MSS. from different parts of India. The *Khanda* has never been before thus carefully edited. The Sanskrit volume embraces about seven hundred pages, and forms another proof of the learning and patience of a comparatively young writer, to whose works we have first called attention in this country."

THE Mahomedans of Madras have (says the *Mail*) during the past week held large meetings in their places of worship, and have decided on assisting Turkey with funds by sending round Moulvies from house to house, with the view of demanding of all who can afford to subscribe some small money contribution, towards a fund for assisting Turkey, instead of as heretofore waiting for voluntary contributions. This plan was put in force on Wednesday last, and has apparently succeeded very well, as for the three days ending last Saturday, a sum of Rs. 2,500 was collected and placed in the Bank for remittance to Turkey. It has been further resolved, at the meetings, to beg the Duke of Buckingham to head a subscription list, which, it is proposed, to circulate to the Europeans of Madras, with a view of obtaining donations, the reason given for this proceeding being that the Mahomedan community are comparatively very poor, and cannot, although they are willing, give very much.

THE gallant Major at Trichinopoly, says the *Madras Mail*, who has progressed from High Churchism into Ritualism, thence into Roman Catholicism, and now into the white robe of a Jesuit father, retired from the service of the Government before he joined the priesthood The promising young Civil Servant, Mr. W. H. Kerr, former Superintendent of Coorg, who similarly felt called to a clerical life, resigned the service of Government before he entered the monastery wherein he now works with extraordinary zeal. There is now-a-days so little absorbing conviction of the truth and importance of spiritual things, that it is gratifying to hear of men who are consistently in earnest about super-mundane matters who practise what they preach, and are examples unto all. But officials, as such, have need to be careful how they clothe themselves with evangelistic zeal as a cloak. Hinduism and Mohamedanism are, by the terms of the Queen's Proclamation, entitled to be treated with respect as the creeds of the great mass of Her Majesty's subjects in India. By the Queen's command, all in authority under her, are bound to abstain from interference with the natives in respect to their religion. It is, however, open to officials to throw off a restraint to which they have conscientious objections by resigning Her Majesty's service.

WE (*Athenæum*) understand that Mrs. Cobden, whose death took place, at Midhurst, on Wednesday April 18, has left a collection of valuable documents which deal with several interesting episodes in the public career of her distinguished husband. Several years ago Mrs. Cobden had under consideration the expediency of publishing these documents, but as some of them related to transactions so recent as hardly to have passed into the domain of history, she decided to postpone the undertaking till a more distant period. Our readers will be able to form some idea of the valuable nature of these materials when we state that they include a Diary of events connected with the negotiation of the French Commercial Treaty, written in Paris at the time when Mr. Cobden, as the chief English Commissioner, was in constant communication with the Emperor Napoleon, M. Rouher, Michel Chevalier, and other notabilities. We also hear that Mr. Cobden left a Diary of his last visit to the United States, which took place about two years before the outbreak of the American Civil War. As his tour embraced a visit to Washington and the South, at a period when the agitation on the slavery question was already threatening to culminate in a crisis, the narrative of so keen an observer can hardly fail to shed light upon an interesting page of contemporary history.

THE writer of "Notes on News" in the *Sportsman* says:—"There is a ghost now haunting the camp at Aldershot, and frightening our gallant troops into fits. This military wraith appears suddenly before young soldiers on the outskirts of the camp, causing their knees to tremble and their shakos to be raised off their heads with the sudden uprightness of their hair. On one occasion, this pugnacious spirit surprised a sentry, and nearly succeeded in disarming him. Many soldiers have been taken up on suspicion of personating the ghost, but they have been set down again as soon as it was discovered that they were no ghosts, but solid flesh and blood. Active measures are being taken to capture the offender, but, ghost-like, he has hitherto slipped through the fingers of his pursuers. The military authorities appear to act upon the supposition that the 'appearance' is not a ghost at all, forgetting that if we have no proof that there are ghosts, in like manner we have no proof that ghosts do not exist. We may, however, take it for granted that if the Aldershot 'appearance, be a real ghost, and not a practical joker, it is not the ghost of any soldier who in life was quartered at Aldershot. The recollection of that dreary, sandy plain, of those interminable miles of quarters, smelling of beer and cooking of pipe-clay—a desert of dulness only relieved by an occasional oasis of beer—would make a military ghost shun the place and rather prefer to haunt such happy spots as the Regent's Park and Knightsbridge, where the tender memories of kindly cooks would make even the state of ghosthood pleasurable. If, on the other hand, the military ghost be doomed to haunt Aldershot for its sins, then military sinners are subject to very severe forms of punishment in another place."

THE *Cologne Gazette*, in an article entitled "On the eve of war," says that Russia is about to enter upon an unjust war in 1877 as France did in 1870, and that both of these wars are equally crimes against humanity." Only a few days ago the Russian Government signed a solemn document drawn up for the purpose of making peace in the East, and now it draws the sword to enter upon a terrible war the consequences of which are incalculable. The Russians promise peace, and make war. They pretend to act as the executors of the will of united Europe—a complete misrepresentation of the facts, which may impose on their own people, but which does not deceive any one on this side of the Vistula. Lord Derby's and General Menabrea's declarations attached to the Protocol were not necessary to guard against "such a political swindle;" and Germany, Austria, and France, though they did not make any special declaration on their own part, are in no way bound to accept Russia's version of the transaction. The Turkish Government has announced its determination to reform its administration. In many things its rule is as good as that of Russia, in some far better; and Constantinople has at least as much right to preach morality to St. Petersburg as St. Petersburg to Constantinople. It is not moral improvement, however, but conquest, that Russia seeks in Turkey. The efforts of her diplomacy have given her time to collect a large army on the Pruth, to await the season most favourable for warlike operations, and perhaps to obtain a loan abroad sufficient to defray the first expenses of the coming war. The "golden bridge" is has sought to build was not to help Russia to retreat from the Pruth, but to advance across it; and if the Powers assisted in its construction, this was not because they trusted her, but in order not to leave untried any means of securing peace. If war should now break out, "Russia may find that Turkey will not be her only enemy." "The more successful her arms will be the more likely is Turkey to obtain allies, who would take up the sword, not perhaps for the sake of the Porte, but to drive back the invader of its territory."

THE *Globe*:—"The point raised by Captain Nolan in the debate in the House of Commons, in connection with the Mutiny Bill, has always been a subject of discussion among military men. Briefly stated it is whether courts-martial should not be allowed to pass less severe sentences on non commissioned officers than reduction to the ranks. The House affirmed—and we believe the strength of opinion in the army is on the same side—that such a procedure might tend to weaken discipline, and, therefore, declined to alter the present regulation. Some supporters of Captain Nolan took the ground that the punishment of reduction is excessive, because a man so sentenced rarely ever regains non-commissioned rank. A greater mistake it would be difficult to imagine. It is the commonest thing in the world for a sergeant reduced to the ranks by sentence of court-martial to be promoted corporal within a few months. Of course this is not done in cases where the nature of the offence proves the man unfit to be entrusted with authority. But when he has merely committed some thoughtless infraction of discipline, or taken a cup too much on some special occasion, it is customary to give him back his full number of chevrons after he has gone through a time of probation in the ranks and lower non-commissioned grades. The present regulation is not, therefore, so severe in operation as would appear at first sight. We think, however, the system might be amended in one particular. When a non-commissioned officer is reduced to the ranks by court-martial, the sentence is recorded against his name in the Regimental Defaulters' Book. This entry involves the forfeiture of all claim to the good-service medal and gratuity, although the offender's conduct may otherwise have been quite immaculate. The consequence is that many privates of high character decline to accept promotion from the ranks in the fear that by committing some comparatively trifling offence they might come to have their names enrolled in the fatal volume. We think it would be well received in the army if the regulations were amended in this particular, by rendering it optional for courts-martial to say whether their sentence carried with it an entry in the Regimental Defaulters' Book."

WE were hardly prepared to learn that this is a "golden age of religious excitement," but probably the definition is perfectly correct as applied by the writer (a native) of the following letter:—"I am glad to announce the auspicious advent at Lahore of the famous Pundit Daya Nund Shwarasattee. The pundit, I am informed, is well versed in Vedantic philosophy and theology, and is a professed enemy to the cursed idols of this country. His religious opinions, so far as I am aware, correspond with those of the progressive members of Brahmo Samaj, or the modern theist. The only difference that exists, is in some of the doctrinal points of theology, such as the transmigration of souls, &c. We are in the dark as to the object of his visiting this part of the country, but we presume the simple curiosity of acquainting himself with the manners and customs of the different peoples inhabiting God's earth has brought him here. Whatever may be the motives of our illustrious visitor, we, on our part, should not miss the opportunity of welcoming his presence with every mark of cordiality. Let our Punjabi brethren and friends come forward in this golden age of religious excitement to join the famous Shwarasattee in his scheme of effecting a thorough religious and moral revolution. We earnestly hope that the members of the Lahore Brahmo Samaj will not fail to take advantage of the pundit's religious instruction. Let him be invited to the Brahmo Samaj, and there discuss the most difficult problems of theology. It is a great fortune to our country that Daya Nund Shwarasattee, being a man trained in the old school of Hindu theology, has come forward, with his noble and advanced ideas, to root out idolatry and its concomitant evils from our mother land, which was pre-eminent in civilization and enlightenment at a time when all other countries were sunk in deepest barbarism. During the past week two lectures were delivered by our illustrious visitor in Hindee, and the audience on both the occasions was so immense that the compound, although it was an open place, was almost crowled to suffocation. The subject of the first lecture was the "Vedas and Vedantic religion." Our learned lecturer displayed his rare oratorial powers to prove the authenticity of the Vedic scripture, and dwelt at full length on the superiority of the 'Vedas' over all the other existing systems of religion. In the second lecture he tried to show the moral and intellectual superiority of the Aryans over all the other nations of the world. Suffice it to say, that his lectures are sure to produce lasting impressions on the minds of the young Punjabees."

BOMBAY.

LICENSE.—License to solemnize marriages is given to the Rev. E. L'Mare, Missionary of the London Missionary Society, Belgaum.

THE COMING ITALIAN STEAMER.—The Italian Mail steamer, Australia, Capt. Bizzoni, left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday evening, the 9th instant.

DEPUTY REGISTRAR.—Mr. F. H. Brito has been appointed Additional Deputy Registrar of the High Court in place of Mr. A. K. Oliver, transferred to the Appellate Side.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments are officially announced:—Mr. T. Ormiston to be Consulting Engineer, and Mr. G. Ormiston to be Resident Engineer, of the Port Trust, from the 1st May 1877.

POOR-BOX.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 3 from Mr. Byramjee Muncherjee Dubash, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

DAVE CARSON.—We are glad to notice the arrival on Wednesday last of this well-known fosterer of public amusements, with a strong and talented company. His first performance comes off to-morrow, when many of his former patrons—and their name is legion—are expected to rally round him.

EFFECTIVE ARTILLERY PRACTICE.—On Wednesday afternoon, the Royal Artillery practice from the 9.inch guns at Colaba point battery was abruptly brought to a close by one of the first few shots smashing the target to pieces, although it was two miles from the battery. Previous to this shot, every other had been unpleasantly close to the target.

DR. MANECKJEE EDULJEE, the eldest son of Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, of the Bombay Municipality, has successfully passed his examination in London as a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. It will be remembered that he went to England in October last to compete for the Indian Medical Service, and we are glad to learn that he has been successful in one of his preliminary examinations.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 30th April 1877 was Rs. 1,90,00,544: add silver received during the week, Rs. 18,22,836. The sum of Rs. 24,21,686 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 184 01,794. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 3,15,586 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a noted character, named Jaffar Hussain, was sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to an accumulated term of twelve months' hard labour in the Common Jail on two separate charges of assault: first, for assaulting a Hindoo at the Crawford Markets on the day previous; secondly, for assaulting police constable Goma Rogoo in the execution of his duty, while endeavouring to quell the disturbance created by the prisoner at the said Markets.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION AND THEFT.—A Hindoo cotton merchant, named Sewjee Sarung, appeared on Wednesday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained summonses against Ganjee Tricum, Nursey Nagoo, and one Dayaram, charging the first accused with criminal misappropriation and theft in respect of six bales of cotton, and the other two accused with the abetment of the said offences. The complainant also obtained a search warrant for the seizure of the said six bales of cotton, alleged to be stored in the godowns of one Khimjee at Colaba.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 8th May 1877, was 676, being 13 less than in the preceding week, 412 more than the total of the week ending 9th May 1876, and 508 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 251 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 38 42. There were 359 deaths from remittent fever which is 6 more than the week and 246 above the same period last year. There were 97 deaths from cholera last week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 72, 41, and 44 respectively, compared with 35, 9, and 24 last year.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Girgaum Back Road on view of the body of Jeevunbai. Deceased was 23 years of age, the wife of Pestonjee Cowasjee, who is a clerk in the employ of the Chartered Bank of India. It appears deceased on Monday last was found to be in a sulky mood towards her husband because he had told her he had no funds to pay for her journey to Cutch to see her father when he left for office on that morning. Shortly after, she was found lying insensible. Medical assistance was procured, when it was discovered that she had partaken of a quantity of carbolic acid, from the effects of which she subsequently expired. The following verdict was recorded:—"that the death of the deceased was caused by carbolic acid which she voluntarily administered to herself."

ALLEGED DISHONESTY OF A HINDOO CLERK.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a lessee of salt pans at Matoonga, named Jan Mahomed Khaikdeen, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of his clerk, named Bhowanishunker Ambashunker, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,066-4, and the complainant also obtained summonses against Ambashunker, the father of the accused, and Sourojram Rampursad, the brother-in-law of the accused, charging them with receiving certain portions of the aforesaid amount, knowing the same was fraudulently obtained. The complainant it appears on the 5th instant entrusted the above amount to his clerk, the accused in order that the amount should be paid over to the collector of revenue, whereas the accused instead of doing as he was desired, deposited a portion of the sum with his father and a portion with his brother-in-law, and absconded.

THE SERVANT OF A HINDOO FIRM SWINDLED OUT OF Rs. 12,400.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the prisoner Jugjewun Bhowanishunker, was brought up on remand and charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 12,400, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Vardhoo Poonsee and Co., and also with dishonestly misappropriating the aforesaid sum of Rs. 12,400. The circumstances of this case appeared in our issue of the 12th February last. His Worship after taking the evidence for the prosecution, in formally committing the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, said:—I hereby charge you, Jugjeewun Bhowanishunker, as follows:—First, that you on the 9th February 1877, at Bombay, being employed by the firm of Vurdman Poonsee and Co. to collect monies due to, and to disburse monies payable by, theaid firm, and being entrusted in such capacity with a sum of Rs. 12,400 to pay to divers persons on behalf of the said firm of Vurdman Poonsee & Co., did commit criminal breach of trust in respect of the said sum of Rs. 12,400 of the moveable property of the said firm of Vurdman Poonsee & Co., and that you thereby commitied an offence punishable under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court. Secondly, that you on the day and year aforesaid, at Bombay, did dishonestly misappropriate and convert to your own use certain moveable property, to wit, Rs. 12 400 belonging to the firm of Vurdman Poonsee &Co. and that you thereby committed an offence punishable under section 403, of the I. P Code and within the cognizance of the High Court.

COLLISION IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.—Under instructions from the Commissioner in Sind, and in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act 4 of 1875, the Court of Session (Major G. C. Grant presiding, with Captain A. W. Siffe, Commander R. N. Amberwitch, as assessor) sat on Friday last, to investigate the circumstances connected with the late collision in the harbour between the steamer Zuara and the *bagla* Sadh, when the native craft foundered and the cargo was lost, valued at about Rs. 80,000. Mr. Constable, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of Government, Mr. Leggett on behalf theof master of the Zuara, and Messrs. Dyaram and Oodhasram, and Mr. Hussun Alli represented the tindal and the owner of the Sadh. At the commencement of the enquiry Mr Dyaram contended that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that if it had, any summary investigation now might prejudice the position of his clients when the civil suit, which it was intended to bring, was heard. Mr. Constable observed that the present investigation is not a summary but a full investigation, which would not be prejudicial to the interests of either party. After some further discussion the Judge decided the the Court had jurisdiction and observed that it was bound to hold the enquiry, which accordingly proceeded, and was adjourned—*Sindian.*

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.

THE annual meeting of this Company was held yesterday evening in the offices, Rampart Row, Mr. Punnett presiding. There was only a small attendance of shareholders. The annual report of the directors, which was taken as read, was as follows:—"The successful trading of the past year has not been interrupted by any incidents which call for special comment from the directors. They have to congratulate the shareholders that the very satisfactory outturn has been entirely due to the efficient working of the ordinary business of the Company, resulting in largely increased returns. The directors have closed the Building Fund account by a transfer of the sum of Rs. 3,706-15-7, being the balance of the Fort and Byculla and Poona premises for the past year, instead of only 2 per cent. as in previous years. These buildings were purchased at a time when the value of all land and houses was abnormally high, and they still stand in our books at Rs. 2,43,000. This is far more than the property is worth, and the directors considered it prudent to apply a portion of the profits of this prosperous year in reducing the valuation. The sum of Rs. 22 000 has been transferred to the Insurance Fund, which now stands at Rs. 1,60,000. After making these deductions, there remains a net profit of Rs. 1,12,640-9-2, and the directors feel justified in recommending a dividend of 11 per cent., or Rs. 55 per share. Mr. Punnett is leaving India, and resigns his seat as a director, and the shareholders will be asked to re-elect Mr. Cruddas in his place." The chairman proposed that the report and statement of accounts for the year ending the 1st March 1877 be received and adopted. He said the report required no explanation, but spoke for itself. The motion was seconded and carried. Mr. Tait moved that a dividend of 11 per cent. for the past year be paid on and after the 30th inst. Mr. Burton seconded the resolution, which was carried. Mr. Cruddas was elected a director in place of Mr. Punnett, retiring; it was resolved that the auditors, Messrs. J. O'Connel and A. B. Chalmers, should be awarded Rs. 350 each for their services during the past year; and a vote of thanks was accorded to the directors. It was further proposed that half a month's salary should be given as a bonus to each servant of the Company. Mr. Moorhouse moved as an amendment to this resolution, that the balance on the profit and loss account for the year (nearly Rs. 3,000, after paying the 11 per cent. dividend) should be paid to the Indian servants of the Company as the manager might propose and the directors sanction. This amendment was carried, and the meeting terminated.

A FAKIR'S TOMB.

A FAKIR'S *durgah* or tomb proves a source of trouble and annoyance wherever it is found to exist in close proximity to other people's property. A recent instance is to be found in the ancient tomb at the Victoria Gardens, which imperceptibly has grown from pretension to an extent which called to it the attention of the public and of the Municipal authorities. The G. I. P. Railway authorities have to cope with another instance of the kind. At the Small Cause Court on Tuesday last, a case was heard before the First Judge, Mr. O'Leary, in which the G. I. P. Railway Company sought to eject a fakir of the name of Syed Shah Hoosain from a tomb standing on the Company's land at Colee Bunder not far from Boree Bunder. Mr. Cleveland appeared for the Railway Company, and Mr. Sorabjee Bejonjee for the defendant.

It appears that in 1868, the Railway Company requiring a piece of land at Colee Bunder, on which stood a tomb, applied for the purchase of it to the then Collector of Bombay, Mr. Norman. Under Act 6 of 1868, Mr. Norman bought the land from its trustee for the time being and made it over to the Railway Company. Some time afterward, at a short distance from the land so purchased by the Company, another tomb was found to have sprung up in a mysterious way; and the suit was brought to eject the fakir who now claimed to be the owner of it.

Mr. Sorabjee, for the defendant, contended that the tomb had stood where it now was for the last fifteen years; that the land formed part of a charity trust estate belonging to the butchers residing in that locality; and that the Company paid the purchase money of it to a party who had no legal title to it, the defendant was not bound to vacate it, and that his right remained undisturbed.

Mr. Cleveland produced documents and plans connected with the purchase of the land.

The Judge, after hearing evidence, was of opinion that instead of filing a suit in the Small Cause Court, the Company should have applied to Government for taking up the ground under the Land Acquisition Act, It did not appear that when the Collector of Bombay purchased the land for the Company, any conveyance deed was executed; and in the absence of such a deed, and in the absence of evidence to show when, whence and how the tomb had sprung up, the case was involved in doubt and uncertainty. It was, moreover, not explained why no step was taken to remove the tomb as soon as it made its appearance on its present site; and, taking all the circumstances into consideration, His Honour nonsuited the plaintiffs.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

DR. A. G. FRASER, the Railway Magistrate of Poona, has been occupied for some time past in the investigation of a case of theft committed on the Railway in October last, in which five persons were accused of having stolen gold and pearl ornaments valued at Rs. 3,500, the property of Mr. Shrikrishna Raghonath Shastri, Maharatta Translator to Government in the Educational Department. The names of the accused were as follows:—1 Rooska bin Khundoo, 2 Pursia bin Dowlutta, 3 Shastri bin Khundoo, 4 Chinia bin Bapu, and 5 Goolabchund bin Hurrchund. The first four are Bamptees—a tribe of pilferers—and the fifth is a Goozer Wanee, and the theft is alleged to have been committed under the following circumstances:—On the 30th of October last, the Shastri travelled by rail in a third class carriage from Dhond to Poona, having with him a carpet bag containing gold and pearl ornaments to the value of Rs. 6,000. The gold and pearl ornaments—valued at Rs. 3,500, were kept in a brass box in the bag, and the Shastri did not discover his loss until he reached his house in Poona, when he found that his carpet bag had been cut open at one end, and that the brass box containing the gold and pearl ornaments had been abstracted therefrom. He gave information of the theft on the same day both to the Railway and the District Police authorities, but it was not until three months afterwards, or in February last, that any traces of the thieves or the stolen property were discovered, although it appears that efforts were made by the Railway Police, at the time the theft was reported to them, to trace the off-nders through the instrumentality of the accused No 4 Chinia, who is a notorious leader of the Bamptee tribe, and who, doubtless on the principle of "setting a thief to catch a thief," has been for some time past employed as a confidential spy by the Railway Police force. Upon information received from this worthy, who alleged that he was indebted for his facts to the accused No. 3, Mulhari, the house of a Goozer Wanee, named Dallooshund, at the village of Kompta in the Sattara District, was attached by the Police, when he gave up to them a number of gold ornaments of the value of about Rs. 3,000, amongst which was a goph or gold necklace, of the value of Rs. 156, which has since been identified by the Shastri as a portion of the property stolen from his carpet bag in the manner above described. The party with whom the necklace was found accounted for his possession of it by stating that his father had received it in pledge some time ago, and produced a book to prove his statement. Both the alleged pawner and pawnee have since died, and it was a suspicious circumstance that this and some other entries were made in red ink in one of Goolabchund's books in places where blanks had evidently been left for some purpose or other, which rendered it probable that the entries were made to conceal some transactions that would not bear the light of truth being thrown upon them. The accused Goolbchund, in his examination before the Magistrate, stated that he could not recognise the ornament in Court as it had been pledged by his deceased father and not by himself, and that it had been found in Dulichund's father's house. He further stated that in his books the name of Jewraz Oogurchund was given as the party through whom it had been pledged. As the Magistrate considered that the evidence before the Court had failed to prove that the ornament in question was the one mortgaged to Dulloochund's father as alleged by the accused No. 5, and as he was satisfied that it had been fully identified by the Shastri and two other witnesses for the prosecution as being a portion of the stolen property, his Worship decided that it should be given up to the Shastri. As regards the other four prisoners, the evidence for the prosecution entirely failed to establish their guilt of any offence, and his Worship dismissed the case against them, as also that against the accused No. 5, Goolabchund.—*Deccan Herald.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—It is admitted by everyone who has personally tried these noble remedies for any of the following ailments, viz., bad legs, &c., or who have witnessed their purifying and healing effects on others suffering from such maladies, that the medicaments possess every property which the invalid could desire. The Ointment relaxes the swollen muscles, diminishes inflammation, assuages pain, and always alleviates dangerous maladies which may have lasted for months, or even years. Holloway's excellent preparations are effective amply reliable in combination, and have been recommended by grateful patients to be resorted to as alternatives when all other means of regaining health have failed. Restriction in exercise not violent or reducing.

FAMINE PAPERS.

MINUTE BY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, DATED BELLARY DISTRICT, 24TH APRIL 1877.

BEFORE quitting the Madras Presidency, I would beg to represent to the Madras Government one remarkable difference between the system here before pursued in that Presidency and the system followed from the first in the Bombay Presidency, and which is being followed there more and more. Though the point has previously been brought by me to the notice of the Madras Government, it is so important that I may be excused representing it once more.

2. There will doubtless be no question as to the superiority of the plan whereby relief labourers are tasked under a settled departmental system by professional establishments specially trained for the business, over the plan by which they are tasked by Civil officers not trained to the business. In the former case the tasking will be strict and hard and will be endured only by those who are in need; in the latter case it will often (though not always) be either light or nominal, and will be undergone by many who are not in need.

3. In the Bombay Presidency the plan has been so advanced that now almost all the relief labourers are under the Public Works Department. Out of 287,760 persons in all, 259,057 are under that Department, and only 28,703 are under Civil officers.

4. In the Madras Presidency, out of 716,507 in all, there are not more than 83,000* under the Public Works Department, the remainder 633,507 being under Civil officers. Out of this latter number it may be admitted that 24,140 in Coimbatore, 28,000 in Salem, 13,626 in Madura, in all 65,766 are well and fully tasked. The remainder 568,741 are (with the exception of a certain number in Cuddapah, which I cannot state precisely) under the Civil officers, and are for the most part lightly tasked. It is especially remarkable that in the two districts showing the largest numbers, Bellary and Kurnool, having both together 422,784 persons, the whole are under Civil officers, and lightly tasked, with the exception of the 3,000 on the railway from Bellary towards Dharwar.

5. I am sure that this difference in system is the main cause of the difference in the proportion of relief labourers to the whole population between these two districts on the one hand, and the Bombay Deccan on the other hand. The percentage of relief labourers on the whole population is in Bellary 12·2 per cent. and in Kurnool 2·1; while (Bombay Presidency) in Sholapur it is only 6·69, in Kaladgi 4·8, and in the distressed parts of Poona 3·7.

6. There is no want of engineering and professional establishments in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah; on the contrary each district is under a District Engineer, whose executive charge is divided into so many "ranges," in each of which there is an engineer officer. But, as shown by me in former minutes, these excellent and competent establishments only help in a general way, and have no actual charge of any relief work. They might be utilized fully for this important purpose at any moment the Madras Government may see fit.

7. The same remarks apply equally to North Arcot, and would similarly apply to South Arcot if any relief works shall have to be opened there. They apply too in a considerable degree to Nellore.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

* East Coast Canal	40,000
Arconum doubling	15,000
Bellary-Dharwar Railway	3,000
Salem district	25,000
Total.....	83,000

Some may be very shortly expected on the Chingleput Railway, and some also on the irrigation works of North Arcot.

HIGH COURT.—28TH APRIL.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE HAY CASE.

PATEL JEEWA KISSONDASS VS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MR. LANG and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Advocate General and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by the Government Solicitor, for the defendant. On Saturday last, the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment in this appeal.

His Lordship the Chief Justice said in delivering judgment—This suit was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 1 16,419-8-0 for damages alleged to be sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the breach by the defendant of a contract entered into between the plaintiff on the one hand and the late Colonel Arthur (then Resident of Pahlumpore) on behalf of the Government of Bombay, by which contract the plaintiff agreed to supply hay to the Military and Commissariat Departments in the cantonment of Deesa for one year certain; and it was further alleged by the plaintiff that, by a subsequent arrangement between him and Colonel Arthur, the contract was extended to further terms of six months at one time. It originally heard before Sir Charles Sargent in September and October 1873, and in March 1874 the learned Judge found in favour of the plaintiff on the merits of the case; but upon the question of damages he thought he had not sufficient materials before him and he only awarded one rupee as nominal damages and the costs. Against this judgment, the plaintiff appealed and the question of damages is what we have to decide. The contract in question is dated the 25th October 1869, and was exhibit marked O. (Reads it.) Previous to the making of this contract other arrangements used to be made for supplying grass. The plaintiff's contention was that he was only under an obligation to cut and cure the hay from the bheers, but was not actually the owner of the hay. On the other hand, the Government contended that the plaintiff was bound to supply good grass under the contract, and that if he could not procure good grass on the three bheers in question, he was bound to procure it from wherever he could. The plaintiff claimed remuneration for removing 21 lacs at the request of Colonel Arthur. (Reads issues.) 2nd issue was found in plaintiff's favour by Sir Charles Sargent. 3rd issue ditto. Sir Charles Sargent gave very elaborate judgment in this case on the merits. His decision was altogether in favour of the plaintiff, but he only gave nominal damages. That question is the one we have to decide. We agree most fully with Sir Charles Sargent on the merits. We thought plaintiff was at a disadvantage as to damages, as he had launched his case under a mistaken view of his position. We thought each party had presented to the Court a wrong view of the contract. The view of the contract is that plaintiff was limited to the three bheers in question, and was bound to bring as good grass as those bheers afforded. We were clearly of opinion that Government was bound to take charge of the grass on the bheers and protect it from fire. That contingency was provided for by ins

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 4th October 1876.

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LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Ganti and Rohilkhand Railway.
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Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
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Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
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Rohilkhand Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
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Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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Bhoosawal.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
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Deolalee.....Curseljee Cassabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner and Co.
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4—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karasa, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
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Do. ..... "	Pints	"	12 0
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SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.
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DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.
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Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—
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Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
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Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.
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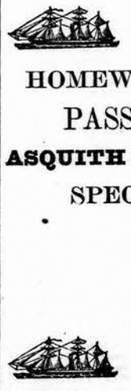

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" "	11	8
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Shirts Fine Long Cloth.....	22	8
" Superfine.....	28	0
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" Oxford-Cloth	36	0
" Flannel.....	48	0
" Silk & Wool	52	0
" Spun Silk.....	67	0
Under Vests .....from	14	0
" ..... "	24	0
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Socks Merino " "	15	8
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Mufflers, Warm ... "	2	0
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" White Cork. "	14	8
Pugrees ..... "	1	8
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" Balmoral	5	0
" Turban....	3	8
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" Sun	7	8
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" for Rail	12	8
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Blankets, fine White Whitney ..... p. pr.	25	0
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" Stea m e d Feather...	7	
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Tooth "	0	10
Guards for sole above.....8 &	1	4
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Hat " ..... "	1	4
Shoe Horns..... "	0	14
Bath Sponges..... "	8	8
Sponge Bags ..... "	1	12
Soap, Marine pr box of 3	1	0
" Toilet "	1	0
Soap, Boxes, metal.....	2	0
Perfumes..... "	1	12
Eau de Cologne, the genuine	1	0
Lavender Water (Saimsbury's).....	2	0
Pommade (Atkinson's) ...	1	4
Lime Juice and Glycerine	0	10
Razors	2	0
Nail Scissors	1	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Shaving Brushes	2	8
Railway Keys	2	0

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Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	" 330
Do.	" Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	" 290
Do.	" Hunting. Do.	2nd Quality	Do.	" 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
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Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

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1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance.....	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
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Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	" 50
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Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters	" 800 to " 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	" 400 to " 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	" 550 to " 800

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BADHAM AND COMPANY
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Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s best quality Black Silk...	16	8
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s best Drab Naples Felt.....	12	8

FELT HAT.
FOR EVENING WEAR.

The "Cantab," Stiff Black Felt, Round Crown.....	9	8
The "Polo," Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, very narrow Brim.....	9	8
The "Derby," do. do. do. ...	9	8
The "Edinburgh," Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, Wide Brim.....	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Black Stiff Felt, High flat Crown	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Drab do. do. ...	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Light Brown do. do. ...	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Dark Brow do. do. ...	9	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Black Felt Spring, Brim, Medium Height	8	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Drab Felt Spring, Brim, Medium Height	9	8
The "Geneva" Soft, Light Brown Felt Spring, Brim, High Round Crown.....	9	8
The "Hamilton," Soft, Black Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crow	8	8
The "Hamilton," Soft, Drab Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crown	9	8

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Scarborough, Blak and Drab, Soft Felt throughout a good Travelling Hat	8	8
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers.....	5	0
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Black Velvet Turbans, Lined Silk.....	5	0
Tweed Caps, Lined Silk, (Ear Flaps).....	5	0
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Do. Caps (Ear Flaps).....	8	8
Scotch Caps, Glengarry, Lined Silk.....	5	8
Clerical, Best Black Felt, wide Brims	8	8
The Terai, soft throughout	18	8

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Cork on Felt, covered White Drill	15	8
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Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for the above Hunting or Shooting Shape, covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil wear	15	8
Covered with White Drill, the same shape.....	15	8
Cork or Felt Helmets covered Tan Flax, a splendid protection	15	8

DRAB FELT HELMETS.
Fitted with Patent easy Inner Band with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection..... 20 0
Drab Felt Helmet, very light for morning wear ... 13 8
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The "Alpine," Drab, Wide brim and well ventilated	13	8
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The "Gainsboro," Fine Drab Felt, the latest novelty, Turn up at the side, very light and well ventilated	13	8
The "Alexander," Drab Felt, very light and well ventilated	13	8
The "Lawn," Ladies' Black Felt, Stiff Round Crown, very narrow brim. The latest shape	9	8
The "